

the plain the Greeks have stretched their earthworks until they enfold what will be the Turkish line of battle. Between these from Kolouri on the east to the ruins of Argissa on the west, runs the Greek centre protected by earthworks, field artillery and rapid fire guns.

Larissa has become the apex of a military triangle, of which the Greeks, holding Damal under General Smolenaki, form the northwestern and the fleet attacking Platamon and threatening Salonica the northeastern angles.

Turks Going into a Trap.

The Turks seem to be slowly pushing their way into a cul de sac. Conceding that they will break the Greek centre and reach Larissa, their rear and communications are constantly menaced and cannot be kept open indefinitely.

It is learned that the Athens & Larissa Railroad has been completed. While the rolling stock has not been put in motion, it can be easily supplied from the Pelopon-

Preveza, so famous for its heroic defences, is cut off. The war ships continue to pound its crumbling ruins, although heavy seas have delayed operations of the fleet. The beleaguered Turks reply as best they may.

During the lull in the fighting the Turks will try to forward reinforcements. Their army consists of seven corps of 50,000 men each. Those immediately available are the divisions stationed at Monastir, Adrianople and the frontier division holding the Macedonian and Bulgarian provinces. Sections of these could be mobilized on the scene of action within two weeks. The Turks would then have an effective force of more than 100,000 men in Thessaly. But the Bulgarian complication will make it necessary to keep that frontier heavily guarded. Greek reinforcements are being brought forward with great speed, and having a shorter distance to move, will be first in the field.

In case the Greeks are forced to fall back on Thermopylae, the entire fleet will

Mount Saromata. It is highly improbable that an assault could be long maintained. Nor could the Turks plant their light field batteries within range of the heavy guns of the fleet. The mountain ranges to the West are practically impassable. Thermopylae is the only passage to the South.

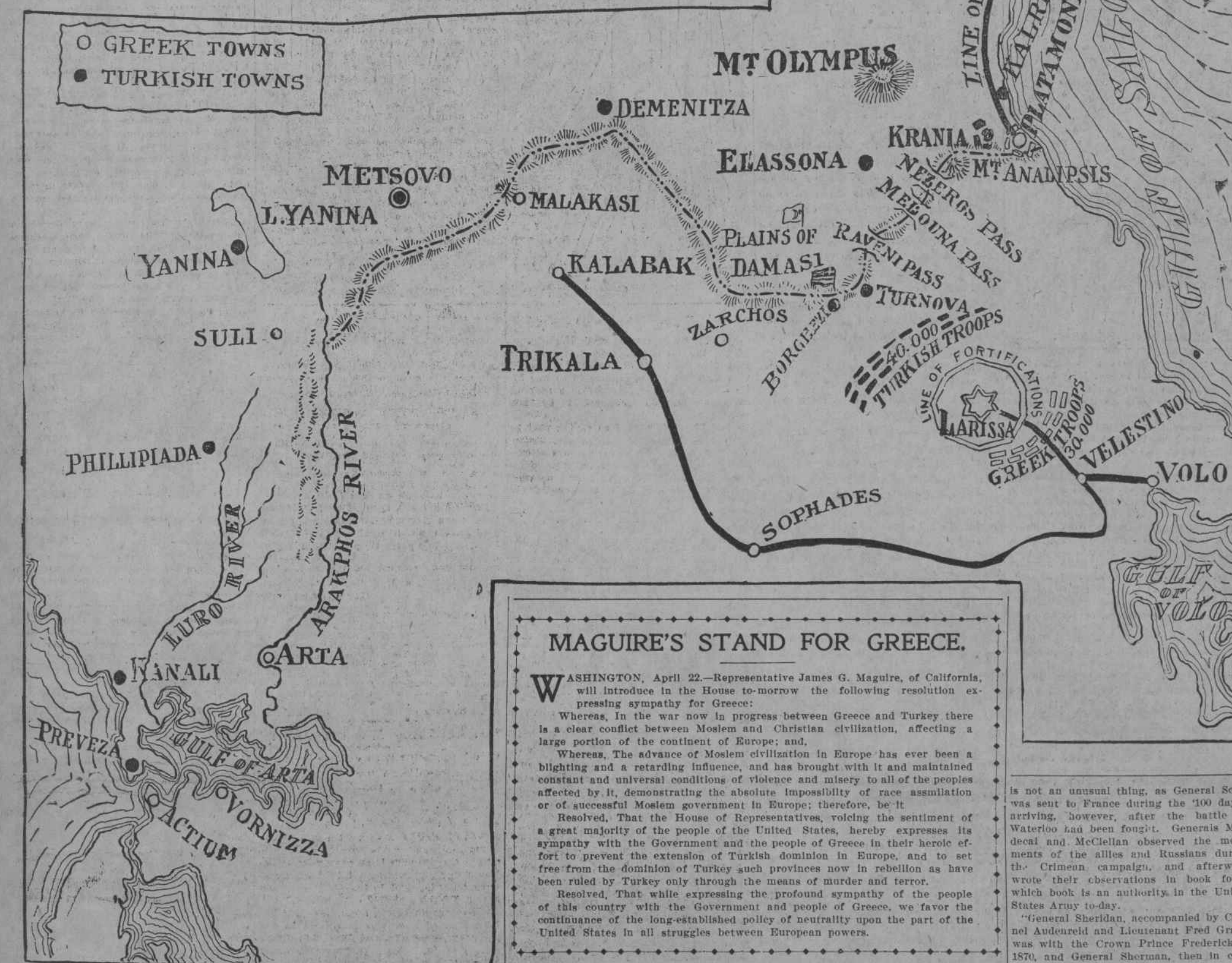
GREEKS TAKE TOWNS.

Manos's Forces Continue to Defeat the Turks in the West.

Arta, April 22.—The Greeks are fighting with desperate valor in this region. They are sweeping to the north and have so far met with no setback. Major Sontzo, with two squadrons of cavalry, has captured three villages which were occupied by two Turkish battalions.

A third squadron of Greek cavalry has

The Theatre of War Yesterday.



MAGUIRE'S STAND FOR GREECE.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Representative James G. Maguire, of California, will introduce in the House to-morrow the following resolution expressing sympathy for Greece:

Whereas, In the war now in progress between Greece and Turkey there is a clear conflict between Moslem and Christian civilization, affecting a large portion of the continent of Europe; and

Whereas, The advance of Moslem civilization in Europe has ever been a blighting and a retarding influence, and has brought with it and maintained constant and universal conditions of violence and misery to all of the peoples affected by it, demonstrating the absolute impossibility of race assimilation or of successful Moslem government in Europe; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives, voicing the sentiment of a great majority of the people of the United States, hereby expresses its sympathy with the Government and the people of Greece in their heroic effort to prevent the extension of Turkish dominion in Europe, and to set free from the dominion of Turkey such provinces now in rebellion as have been ruled by Turkey only through the means of murder and terror.

Resolved, That while expressing the profound sympathy of the people of this country with the Government and people of Greece, we favor the continuance of the long-established policy of neutrality upon the part of the United States in all struggles between European powers.

occupied Fort Salagora, on the Gulf of Arta. The Turks retreated, leaving three cannon and a quantity of dynamite in the hands of the Greeks.

RUSSIA TO INTERVENE?

All Preparations Made to Stop the Graeco-Turkish War.

Paris, April 22.—Le Journal's correspondent at Odessa telegraphs that all the necessary measures have been taken at Sebastopol for the eventual intervention of Russia in the war between Turkey and Greece.

Odessa, April 22.—A special mission from the Greek Government passed through this city yesterday en route to St. Petersburg.

FEARS THE CRETANS.

Turkish Governor Thinks the Insurgents Will Attack Candia.

Canea, Crete, April 22.—Fighting is going on almost daily in the vicinity of Candia, where there are 5,000 insurgents, including 500 cavalry, together with a considerable body of Greek troops and four heavy guns.

The Governor expresses a fear lest the insurgents may attack the town en masse. The Turks have no field guns.

MRS. SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

Secretary's Wife Thinks America Should Sympathize with Greece.

Washington, April 22.—Mrs. John Sherman, wife of the Secretary of State, ardently sympathizes with Greece. Speaking of Queen Olga's appeal to the women of America, published this morning, Mrs. Sherman said to-day to a Journal representative:

"The beautiful and pathetic message which the Queen of the Hellenes has sent to her sister women in America cannot fail to touch a responsive chord in the heart of every true-hearted woman in the United States. To-day, nothing else has been talked of in the official circles of Washington society.

"I am sure that this noble queen will not be disappointed in appealing to America. I understand that only to American women has she sent her stirring letter. She is connected by the claims of birth and heritage to the great empire of the East. In England, Germany and Denmark she is closely akin to the reigning families. But she did not ask sympathy or aid from the great powers of Europe. She has appealed only to America.

"Sympathy for Queen Olga personally

for the brave and magnanimous people whom she helps to rule and direct is expressed in every section of our just country. It may truly be called a natural and universal sympathy. I hope the Queen knows this. I hope that our country will not follow the example of the so-called great powers. I believe always in conservatism in the rules of every land, but such conservatism is not in place now. It is difficult to understand the position of England. It seems impossible to believe that the English people will consent to the attitude of the Government for any length of time. Every tradition should make England and France the friends and allies of Greece."

Mrs. U. S. Grant said in conversation to-day that Queen Olga's message to American women had awakened her heartfelt sympathy. She said that in her early youth she had seen the entire United States stirred with enthusiasm for struggling, suffering Greece, and that now she believed that a wave of sympathy would again stir the American nation and awaken such interest and help as the brave and heroic Greeks deserve.

An effort is being made among prominent society women to give an entertainment with a view of answering Queen Olga's letter in a practical way. Several private subscription lists are also to be started immediately.

MILES MAY BE SENT.

General of the American Army Will Probably Watch the Greco-Turkish War.

Washington, April 23.—The President has about decided to send General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army of the United States, and one aid, to the scene of the Greco-Turkish war. It is expected that owing to his high rank he will be afforded every facility by the commanders of both forces. This detail will in no way affect the orders of Captain G. P. Scriven and Captain J. H. Dorst, who will proceed to the headquarters of the armies of Turkey and Greece.

General Miles, when seen to-night by a Journal representative, said:

"It is not absolutely decided that I am to be sent to the scene of war, but I expect that the detail will be made. I will proceed by the most direct route to the East, probably by way of Southampton, the Continent to Brindisi, and thence to the Island of Corfu, which is but a short sail by sea to Athens, or by railroad along the northern edge of the Peloponnese, to the vicinity of whichever army it is finally decided to join first.

"If I should arrive after the war is over I will still have an opportunity to observe the armies and their condition after their fighting. I may stay several weeks in Europe, visiting the armies of different countries and gaining what information I may deem of benefit to that of the United States. The detail of an officer of my rank

is not an unusual thing, as General Scott was sent to France during the '100 days,' arriving, however, after the battle of Waterloo had been fought. Generalis Mordecai and McClellan observed the movements of the allies and Russians during the Crimean campaign, and afterward wrote their observations in book form, which book is an authority in the United States Army to-day.

General Sheridan, accompanied by Colonel Audouard and Lieutenant Fred Grant, was with the Crown Prince Frederick in 1870, and General Sherman, then in command of our army, succeeded him in 1871. General Hazen and Captain Green were our military representatives during the Russo-Turkish war. There will probably be much to learn of modern military movements and fighting from this war."

While the Navy Department has as yet formed no plans and sent no instructions to Rear-Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge in regard to the detail of officers of his squadron to obtain information as to the conduct of naval operations by the Greek and Turkish fleets, it is thought that the Admiral, in addition to protecting American interests in Southeastern Europe, will find opportunity to observe the movements of the navies of the opposing nations and to gather such data as will be of interest to the Government. It is not expected at the Navy Department that the Turks will allow their fleet to come in contact with that of Greece, and the Secretary is of the opinion that the Admiral will have limited opportunity to gather any information as to the effect of modern ordnance on modern vessels.

It was stated to-day by a prominent naval officer that the Bancroft, which is small and of light draft, would probably be detached from the squadron which is at present at Smyrna and ordered to keep near the Greek fleet.

Secretary Sherman to-day denied absolutely that he had given the Turkish Minister any intimation that Minister Terrell had been instructed to refuse acceptance of responsibility for the protection of Greek Christians in Turkey. He said, however, that he had previously advised the Minister to Turkey to be very cautious and to avoid complications so far as possible.

The report that Turkey has made demand upon Egypt for the expulsion of Greek subjects from that territory within fifteen days is disbelieved at the State Department. Those who are moulding our foreign policy and who are studying foreign complications say that it would be suicidal to comply with the demand that Turkey is said to have made.

GREECE IS HUMANE.

Turks Can Remain in the Country As Long as They Do Nothing Wrong.

London, April 22.—The Greek Legation here has received a dispatch from M. Skouzes, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece, in which, referring to the order for the expulsion of all Greeks from Turkey at the expiration of a fortnight from Saturday last, the date of the rupture of diplomatic relations between Greece and Turkey, he says their expulsion is contrary to the principles of modern civilization.

He adds that Greece desires all Turkish subjects residing within Greek territory to remain as long as their conduct does not afford ground for complaint.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n. recommends the use of the greatest of all tonic, "Malt-Nutrine," and guarantees the merits claimed for it. For sale by all druggists.—Advt.

BRAVE BICYCLIST RESCUES BABIES.

Leaves His Wheel in the Street and Enters a Burning Tenement.

UP FOUR LONG FLIGHTS,

On the Top Floor He Finds Two Helpless Children of the Janitor.

CARRIES THEM DOWN IN SAFETY,

There the Mother, Half-Crazed with Fear, Awaits Him, but Liebold Says "It's Nothing," Mounts His Wheel and Rides Away.

Rushing through smoke and flames, Louis Liebold, an athlete and wheelman, yesterday afternoon rescued from death two young children, confined on the top floor of a burning tenement house.

The fire was in the four-story apartment house at Nos. 121 and 123 Front street. Liebold was standing at the corner of the street talking with Policeman Michael Cragen when he heard a cry coming from one of the thirty-story windows. Smoke was issuing from the building in blinding clouds. While the policeman ran to send in an alarm, Liebold hastened to climb the narrow stairs. At the first landing he met an aged woman, groping her way down with a baby in her arms. She was half-blinded by the smoke. He helped her to the lower floor and then asked:

"Is there any one in the building?" he gasped.

"Yes," she replied, "the two little children of Janitor Naughton."

"Where are they?"

"On the top floor. I tried to get them to follow me down, but they were too frightened."

Liebold is a well-known athlete and bicyclist. Without hesitation he ran up the three remaining flights of stairs. The door was locked, probably by the frightened children. Putting his shoulders against the door he burst the lock. The two terrified children were on the floor. He picked them up, slung one over each shoulder, and staggered down the smoke-blinded stairway, to the street, where he handed the children to the mother, who was wringing her hands in grief.

She tried to thank him through her tears, but he only smiled, and said: "It's nothing."

When, a moment later, the fire chief told him the flames were under control, and that no one was left in the building, he mounted his wheel, which he had placed against a post while talking with the policeman, and rode away. It was not until later in the day that his name was learned.

The fire did only about \$700 damage.

DESPISES BLACKBALLS.

Governor Mount, of Indiana, Is Not Cast Down by the Literary Club's Action.

Indianapolis, April 22.—The blackballing of Governor James A. Mount by the Indianapolis Literary Club is leading to a great deal of feeling among members of the club, and there is a prospect that the affair may lead to its disruption. The friends of the Governor say that the votes against him were cast by men who were actuated by no motive higher than jealousy because Mount rose from the farm to the highest honor in the State. The Governor himself treats the matter with indifference.

When asked regarding the affair this evening he said:

"I had no aspirations to be a member of the club and when asked to join replied that I had neither the time nor the inclination that was necessary to make such a membership fruitful to myself or to others. Not over my protest, but only with my tacit consent was my name presented, and I am neither disappointed nor chagrined at the result. I shall walk the streets of Indianapolis just as I did before and shall not feel that my reputation is in the least injured by the club's action. There may be some in the club whose action is deplorable, but there are others of whom so much can hardly be said, and I can forego the one on account of the other."

\$10,000 FOR MABEL HAINES.

A Folding Bed Fell on Her and the Hotel Proprietor Must Pay Damages.

Chicago, April 22.—Mrs. George E. Hane, whose maiden name of Mabel R. Haines, is familiar to the patrons of Hoyt's plays, secured a \$10,000 verdict from a jury in Judge Bunn's Federal Court against Lyman E. Crandall, the owner of a hotel in Michigan avenue, near 12th street.

Mrs. Haines was crushed under a falling folding bed at the hotel on the night of June 24, 1894. She had just closed an engagement as "Mabel Haines" in Hoyt's "The White Flag" Company, and on her return to the hotel the heavy bed fell on her.

SMALLPOX INVADERS THE EAST SIDE

AND GAINS HEADWAY AT THE ASYLUM.

Two Tenement House Babies Are Stricken with the Dreaded Disease.

ALMOST in panic the tenants of the flat building at No. 311 East Seventy-third street watched officers of the Health Department place little Joseph and Timothy Curtin, aged four and two years, in the black quarantine wagon of the Riverside Hospital yesterday morning. The children had smallpox, and were taken to North Brother Island.

The children, whose father is John Curtin, a carpenter, have mingled freely with the children who live in the building and the neighborhood. The cases were not discovered until the disease was well developed.

Dr. C. G. Benedict, of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, took personal charge of the case. The house was fumigated, and half a dozen inspectors were detailed to vaccinate everybody in the neighborhood. The Board is unable to learn where the disease originated.

Another case has appeared in that section, that of Michael Gwin, a laborer, who lived on East Seventy-fourth street, when working on the new buildings of the New York Steam & Electric Light Company, at the foot of East Sixtieth street, was found to have smallpox, but he was placed in quarantine so soon that no one was believed to have been seriously exposed. He has a wife, but no children.

HIS SON'S CORPSE A FATHER'S FIND.

Old Thomas White's Oyster Tongs Brought Up a Ghastly Burden.

SOLVED DEATH MYSTERY.

Two Drowned Men Were Locked Tight in Each Other's Arms as They Had Died.

ONE THE FISHERMAN'S SON.

He Had Perished Trying to Save His Friend, Who Had Been Swept Overboard into the Sea.

Atlantic City, N. J., April 22.—Two weeks ago to-day Norman White and Frank Lovett, left their homes near this city in a small rowboat, bound for a day's fishing in Reed's Bay. A fierce storm swept over the bay an hour after they had left the shore, and when the young men failed to return at nightfall, old fishermen shook their heads and expressed a fear that they had been blown out to sea.

Two days later a searching party, which included old Thomas White, the father of one of the missing men, found their boat, overturned, empty and adrift far down the bay. Later the same day two boys digging along the beach found a hat, east up by the waves, which was identified as having belonged to Norman White.

The young men were given up for drowned by every body, along the shore when the boat and the hat were brought in. But old Thomas White refused to believe that his son was dead, and, all alone in his little oyster boat, he has searched constantly along the ledge-rocks and beach for some sign of him.

Yesterday, even the old father became finally convinced that his son was dead, or that he had been carried out to sea by the storm. For the first time since April 9 the old man put out in his boat with his oyster tongs to resume work, which he had left off to search for his boy. He was accompanied by another fisherman, and they rowed far out into the bay.

The old man stood in the stern of the boat and handled the tongs, while his companion steered the boat with the oars. At the first haul the tongs encountered some obstacle and stuck fast. The man at the oars came aft to assist. Together the two men hauled in with infinite pains, and brought to the surface the bodies of Norman White and Frank Lovett, tight locked in each other's arms.

From the appearance of the two bodies it was evident that Lovett had been first swept overboard, and that young White, jumping into the sea to rescue his friend, had been seized in the grasp of the drowning men, and that they had perished together.

Old Thomas White, calm and silent, helped raise the bodies into the boat and rowed back to the dock. Then he broke down, and his wild grief was pitiful to see. Young White was unmarried. Lovett leaves a wife and children. The bodies were brought to this city and viewed by the coroner.

SEWELL FOR HAWAII.

McKinley Sends the Son of the Democratic Would-Be Vice-President to Honolulu.

Washington, D. C., April 22.—The President to-day sent to the Senate, among other nominations, that of Harold M. Sewall, of Maine, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Hawaii, and the Senate, in executive session, promptly confirmed the nomination.

Mr. Sewall gained prominence during the last campaign by reason of his advocacy of the Republican ticket and platform, although his father, Arthur Sewall, was the nominee of the Democrats for Vice-President. He was appointed Consul to Samoa by Mr. Cleveland during his first term, and remained in office under the Harrison Administration. He was sent to Berlin and represented the United States when the tripartite agreement with Germany and Great Britain for the government of Samoa was made. He was at one time Vice-Consul at Liverpool.

Mr. Sewall was a Democrat until two years ago, when he became a Republican. He is about thirty-eight years old, and is a graduate of Harvard.

Warships at Delagoa Bay.

Lorenzo Marquez, Delagoa Bay, April 22.—A squadron of eight British war ships arrived yesterday evening. The advent of the squadron caused much excitement here. Six of the war ships have entered the river and two others remain in the bay. A French war ship has also arrived here.

Extent of the Bubonic Plague.

Bombay, April 22.—The total of the cases of bubonic plague here up to date is 11,700, and there have been 10,020 deaths from that cause. Many of the inhabitants of Bombay are now returning to this city.

Two New Cases Develop Among the Imbeciles on Randall's Island.

SMALLPOX is gaining headway on Randall's Island. Arthur Hughes, aged fifteen, and Joseph Galawala, aged seventeen, both incurable idiots and inmates of Pavillion F, where the disease first appeared, were removed to North Brother Island. They bring the total of cases up to nine. The disease is in virulent form.

No cases have developed in the orphanage, Infant Hospital and House of Refuge. This leads Dr. Benedict to believe that none of the inmates has been exposed. President Wilson, of the Board of Health, appeared at the emergency meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday morning with the statistics of the epidemic. The Board asked for \$2,000 in addition to the \$3,500 already appropriated, to fight the disease. It was promptly granted.

A large force of additional inspectors will be assigned to duty this morning in sections of the East Side, where the disease has appeared. Inspectors have already vaccinated nearly 7,000 persons, about 5,000 of whom are on Randall's, Blackwell's and Ward's islands.

The Brooklyn Health Department has started several free vaccination campaigns and an order was issued yesterday calling on the public to make use of them.

DR. QUINN THANKS THE JOURNAL.

Washington, April 22.

Editor New York Journal:

I have received a letter from Mr. Demetrios Bikelas, a member of the Central Committee of the Ethnikai Heteria. He says this society desires me to express to the American nation and the American people the warmest thanks of its members, and to assure Americans that the Ethnikai Heteria represents the Greek people in this expression. I therefore take pleasure in making this statement.

I desire to add to this outpouring of gratitude, which I know to be sincere and hearty, a few words of my own, explanatory of its significance. When the Greeks rose in the revolution of 1821, the generous American people sent large stores of provisions to the struggling people. Supplies were sent by the shipload. I can assure my fellow countrymen, from personal knowledge, that there is not a hamlet, however small or remote, in Greece where the memory of this generosity is not cherished. There is not a child in Greece of ten years of age who has not been taught to revere the word "American." There is not a home in Greece that is not open to the American traveller.

Mr. Bikelas, who sends me these instructions, is one of the foremost literary men of Greece, and as such is equally prominent in all patriotic movements. He is the gentleman who translated all the works of Shakespeare into Greek, and his novel, "Eloukdis Laras," which treats of the massacres on the island of Chios in 1821, has had a material effect in producing the present patriotic ardor.

For myself, and, indeed, I know I will not exceed my commission, I desire to thank the Journal and its staff for the noble and excellent work it has done thus far. Its dispatches are from twenty-four to thirty hours earlier in their news than any other newspaper. Its careful work immediately after the outbreak of hostilities is more than commendable. It has shown clearly that, notwithstanding all the Turkish claims, the standard of Mahomet has not been carried any material distance across the Grecian frontier at any point, while the Greeks hold important Turkish positions. So far as I have seen, the Journal is the only paper that has clearly elucidated this state of affairs so that the public can understand the exact status of the war.

DANIEL QUINN,

Ph. D. University of Athens and President of the Hellenic Academy, Catholic University.